

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance.  
Or \$2.75, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks  
for each copy.

VOL. LVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1855.

NO. 9.

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator, with the will annexed, of JOHN COLLINS, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Huntington township, Adams county,

On New Year's Day, Jan. 1st, 1856,  
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

2 Mares, 2 Colts, 1 Heifer, 2 Shoats, Horse-Gears, Plantation Wagon, Wagon-bed, Hay Ladders, Winnowing-mill, Corn Fork, Plough, Harrow, Sled, Sleigh, Carriage and Harness, and a great variety of Farming Implements, Corn by the bushel, Wheat and Rye in the ground; also, 4 Beds and Bedding, a large quantity of Linen Sheetings, Coverlets, Table Cloths, Towelling, &c., Bedsteads, Bureaus, Drawers, Tables, Chairs, Cupboard Furniture, Stove and Pipe, Meat Vessels, Coffee mill, a quantity of Dried Fruit, with a large amount of other articles too numerous to specify.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—  
Terms made known on day of sale.  
Dec. 24. ROBERT G. HARPER, Adm'r.

## Stray Heifer.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Butler township, Adams county, some time since, a DARK BRINDLE HEIFER, with a saddle cut out of the left ear, and a slit in the right. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
JOHN CAREY.  
Dec. 17.

I. O. R. M. You will meet on Friday evening next, in the Wigwag, (McConaughy's Hall) at 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

AUG. SCHWARTZ, C. of R.  
Persons wishing to connect themselves with this Tribe, will please apply to any of the members.  
Dec. 31.

## Caledonia Iron.

KAHNSTOCK BROTHERS having the exclusive sale of Caledonia Rolled Iron for Gettysburg, would call the attention of buyers to this make of Iron—the best in the market—which will be sold at the lowest rates. We keep a large supply of HAMMERED IRON constantly on hand. Call at the sign of the RED FRONT.  
Dec. 10.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

## Granite Stone-Yard.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have opened a GRANITE STONE YARD, on South Baltimore Street, opposite the residence of Geo. Shrock, where they are prepared to furnish Granite Stone, dressed in every style, for MONUMENTS, DOOR SILLS and STEPS, and every kind of building and ornamental use. Also, CEMENT BLOCKS always on hand, and a general variety of Dressed Granite.

The undersigned having had considerable experience in their business, respectfully invite persons wishing anything in their line to give us a call—as we are prepared to furnish the same article CHEAPER than it has ever been heretofore offered in Gettysburg.  
HENRY S. BENNER,  
PETER BEITLER.  
Dec. 10.

## NOTICE.

THE first and final account of John Henry Myers, Committee of ADAM LEAK, (a lunatic), late of Lettice township, and now deceased, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 2d day of January, 1856, unless cause be shown to the contrary.  
JOHN PICKING, Pro'ty.  
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 3, 1855.

## NOTICE.

THE first and final account of John Eckelrode, Assignee of JACOB BOLEN & MARY ANN, his wife, under deed of voluntary assignment, in trust for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 3d day of January, 1856, unless cause be shown to the contrary.  
JOHN PICKING, Pro'ty.  
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 3, 1855.

## Grand Jury—Jan. Term.

Mount Pleasant: Abraham Reever, John Mc-Master.  
Strahan: James L. Neely, Theodore Taughinbaugh.  
Huntington: John Mateer, Jacob Schaeffer, Thomas Stephens, Isaac Thistle, Daniel Gardner.  
Franklin: George Toner, Albert Vandike, Hamilton: George Binder, Embrin Heagy, Hamilton: John Knox, Joseph Nickley, Jesse Topper, Andrew Low.  
Liberty: Gregory F. Topper.  
Gettysburg: Benjamin Schriver.  
Butler: John Hengstlin.  
Cumberland: William Rose.  
Lattimore: Samuel Fickel, of H.  
German: William Naub.  
Tyrone: Jacob Wolf.

## GENERAL JURY.

Freedom: John McCarty, Samuel Morris, Jacob Myers.  
Hamilton: George Schwartz.  
Stratton: John G. Brinkerhoff, Nicholas Schier, Henry Hoffman, Peter Mackey.  
Butler: Martin Thomas, Jacob Shank, Jacob Haffensperger.  
Reading: Joseph Spangler, Lewis Chromister.  
Gettysburg: Samuel McCreary, George Hock, Huntington: Isaac L. Wierman, Peter Miller, David Howe, Jr., William Leas, Michael Lear.  
Franklin: Charles Storrer.  
Mendenhall: Wm. Bender, Wm. Morrison, Eljah Wright, John Wright.  
Onawaga: Jacob M. Wertz, John G. Morrison, Joseph Clark.  
Lattimore: John Wallard, Jesse Leas, Cumberland: John Butt, Joseph Sherry, Henry Glutz.  
Mount Pleasant: Joseph Wolf, Charles C. Smith.  
Liberty: Almer Mills.  
Dec. 17.

## Coal Stoves.

OF various pattern and sizes, constantly on hand and for sale at  
Dec. 3. WARREN'S FOUNDRY.

## Choice Poetry.

To CONNY, on his Birth-day—1855.

A tender lad, burst into life  
Two years ago today,  
To cheer a Mother's longing heart  
Along life's tortuous way.  
She nurs'd that bud with tender care,  
His opening charms made life seem fair.

Sweet blue eyes, laughing, baby boy,  
Just two years old today,  
Would that our life and chilling winds  
Might ever round thee play.  
May tender arms e'er round thee twine,  
May constant friends be ever thine!

We clasp thy tiny hand in ours,  
Thou tremblest, sweet delight;  
Smiling, yet feeling some rude touch,  
Thy tender heart may blight.  
O! will those dimples prove to play  
As sweetly round thy mouth for aye?

Thou dwellest in a torrid clime,  
On Africa's sunny shores,  
May He who rules the earth and skies  
Protect thee evermore;  
And as the days and years increase,  
So may't thou give thy parents peace.

NOVEMBER. AFRICA. A FAIRY.

## There was Silence in Heaven.

THEY WHO LIVE.

Our angel spirits must repose  
In the full sunlight of the sky,  
And on the side of slumber close  
A cherub's bright and burning eye!

Have trembled a weary hour,  
A fainting form, an aching breast!  
No! for too high their pulses glow,  
To hush in an ignominious rest.

How could they sleep amid the bliss,  
The banquet of delight above?  
How bear for one short hour to rise  
The vision of the Lord they love?

Oh! not the deathlike calm of sleep  
Could still the everlasting song;  
The fiery dream, or vision deep,  
Entrance the high and lofty throng!

Yet not the lightest tone was heard  
From angel voices or angel hand;  
And not one plumed pinion stirred  
Among the low and billowy band.

For there was silence in the sky,  
A joy not angel tongues could tell,  
As from its mystic point on high  
The peace of God in stillness fell.

Oh, what is silence here below!  
The quiet of copious despair,  
The pulse of pain, the dream of woe;  
It is the rest of nature true.

And to the wayward pilgrim here,  
More kindred scenes that perfect peace,  
Than the full chords of joy to hear,  
Roll on, and never, never cease.

From earthly scenes set free,  
To sit with the path too closely tread,  
May such a silence welcome me  
Into the palace of my God!

## Miss Robinson.

Mother.

A little girl in a family of my acquaintance, a lovely and precious child, lost her mother at an age too early to fix the loved features in her remembrance. She was as frail as beautiful, and as the bud of her heart unfolded, it seemed as if won by that mother's prayers to turn instinctively heavenward. The sweet, conscientious, prayer-loving child was the idol of the bereaved family. She would lie upon the lap of the friend who took a mother's care of her, and winding one wasted arm about her neck, would say:—"Now tell me about my mamma." And when the oft-told tale had been repeated, would softly say, "Take me into the parlor, I want to see my mamma."

The request was never refused; and the affectionate child would lie for hours, contentedly gazing on her mother's portrait. But,

"While all was the glow and warmth—  
Basking all her young months,  
That to them the still sun dears,  
As the trial hour drew nearer."

The hour came at last, and the weeping neighbors assembled to see the little one die. The dew of death was already on the flower as its life sun was going down. The little chest heaved faintly—spasmodically.

"Do you know me, darling?" sobbed close in her ear the voice that was dearest; but it awoke no answer.

All at once a brightness, as if from the upper world, burst over the child's colorless countenance. The eye-lids flashed open, the lips parted, the waxen hands flew up, in the little one's last impulsive effort, as she looked piercing into the far above.

"Mother," she cried, with surprise and transport in her tone—and passed with that breath into her mother's bosom.

Said a distinguished divine, who stood by that bed of joyous death:  
"If I had never believed in the ministrations of departed ones before, I could not doubt it now."

"Peace, I leave with you," said the wisest spirit that ever passed from earth to heaven. Let us be at peace, and the spirit mysteries and questionings on which His eye shall soon shed the light of eternity.

Dr. Adam Clark, in his last days, wrote thus:  
"The prayers of my childhood are yet precious to me, and the simple hymns I sang when a child, I still remember with delight." Thus when the young church these secret idyls recites, they

write thus:  
To those in their childhood, and their faith  
Who they are all.

## The Dead Letter.

The following is contributed by 'Dave,' of the Columbus (Ohio) post-office:  
During my term of service at the general delivery of this office, it was my custom upon receiving dead letters from Washington, to make a list of the names of the persons to whom they were addressed, and stick it up in the lobby of the office, with a notice—"Call for dead letters."

One day an elaborated specimen of Erin's sons, whose brawny fist and broad shoulders seemed to denote a construction with an eye single to American railroads, lounged into the office, and up to the board containing the aforesaid list. He looked at it a moment, and burst into tears. I spoke to him through the window, and asked him what was the matter.

"Oh! Mr. Postmaster, I see ye have a daid letter for me. I spect me sister in Ireland's daid, and it's not a wake since I sint her a tin pound note to come to Amerika wid—and kin ye tell me how long she's been daid, Mr. Postmaster?"

I asked him his name, found the letter, and after a request from him to "rade it, sir, and rade it as ye please," opened it, and told him not to cry; that his sister was not dead, but that it was a letter written by himself and directed to Michael Flaherty, Boston, Chicago.

"And is Michael daid, Mr. Postmaster?"  
"No, I guess not," said I.  
"Well, who is daid, sir?"

I explained to him that letters not taken from the office to which they were addressed within a certain time, were sent to what was called the Dead Letter Office at Washington city, and from thence, if containing anything valuable, to the person who wrote them.

"God bless ye for that, sir, but Michael lives in Chicago!"  
I told him I would not dispute that, but Boston and Chicago were two distinct cities, and the letter was addressed to both, and that Boston being the first named, it had been retained there, and his friend had not received it.

"Sure and I thought Boston was in Chicago! That's what ye call a daid letter, is it? Faith and I thought it was Bridget, and not the letter, was daid."

An old farmer, who feared neither God nor man, had hired a devout negro, and to get some Sunday work out of him, he would always plan a case of necessity, on Saturday, and on Sunday he would put that point to the man's conscience. One morning Sambo proved refractory; he would work no more on Sundays.

The master then argued with him that it was a case of necessity, that the Scriptures allowed a man to get out of a pit on the Sabbath day, a beast that had fallen in!

"Yes, massa," rejoined Sambo, "but not if he speud de Saturday in diggin' de pit for de very purpose!"

The Vineyard Gazette says that an Irish girl living in that village, who was in the habit of sopping the dirty clothes before putting them to soak, on being told by her mistress to get a dried codfish and put it to soak for dinner, did so, after rubbing it over smartly with a good quantity of soft soap.

The following dialogue is said to have taken place recently, in a parish in Scotland, on the occasion of registering the birth of a child:

"What is its name?"  
"John, sir."  
"Is it male or female?"  
"Male, sir."  
"Are you its mother?"  
"I am, sir."

"Where you present at its birth?"  
When this question was asked we were suddenly called away, and have not heard whether the mother was absent at the time of the birth of the child or not.

"I wonder what has become of the snuffers?" said Mrs. Johnson, "I have been looking for them high and low."  
"Nobody could give her any information.—After a while the hired Dutchman, getting sleepy, commenced pulling off his boots, preparatory to going to bed. "All day, I think I got some little grapple stones in mine foot. I kees I kin em out now."  
He turned up his boot and peered out the snuffers.

A fashionable doctor lately informed his friends, in a large company, that he had been passing eight days in the country. "Yes," said one of the party, "it has been announced in one of the Journals."

"Ah," said the doctor, stretching his neck very important, "pray, in what terms?"  
"In what terms? Why, as well as I can remember, in nearly the following:—  
"There were last week seventy seven interments less than the week before."

The doctor's neck was seen suddenly to shrink down, till his head nearly touched his shoulders; and shortly after he was missed from the saloon, to the no small diversion of the company.

Deon Saifi once visited the neighborhood where, some two years before, a very great man had lived and died. For a long time he could find no one who remembered the departed. Not after much inquiry he met an old gentleman, the pastor of the church, who said to the inquiry, "Yes, I think I do, yes, I now recall him, he had a little dew where his ears were cut off close to his head."—So it is, our very dogs will be remembered when we are forgotten.

A little girl visiting Niagara with her father, and seeing the foam at the foot of the falls, exclaimed—"Pa, how much soap it must take so many suds!"

## Patent Alarm Beds.

A Lady and Gentleman in a Peculiarly Perplexing Predicament.

Those who visited the fair at the Crystal Palace, says the N. Y. Morning News, must have noticed the patent alarm bed—a downy rest invention. The purpose of these beds is to prevent a person from oversleeping himself, for if he does not awake at the time the alarm is sounded, the machinery operates in such a manner as to chuck him out upon the floor, much to his astonishment. For instance, if a person wishes to retire to bed, he winds up an alarm clock attached to the bed, and sets it at the hour he wishes to get up. At the appointed hour the alarm sounds, and if the sleeper is awakened he may arise; but if he does not awake, the machinery of the clock operating on a lever, upsets the bed frame, and the occupant is tilted out upon the floor. The bed is worthy of the inspection of heads of families who have the care of sluggards and sleepy heads.

We have a good story to tell in connection with one of these beds, says the Uncle Sam, a "Blossing" paper. A friend of ours recently got married to a lovely and interesting young woman. In the house of the bride's father, where the wedding took place, one of the "alarm beds" had just been previously introduced. The wedding party was very grand, fashionable, and everything went off with the utmost meriment—the entertainment being of the most generous kind. At length the feasting over and the hour of midnight passed, the guests began to retire, and the lights to grow dim in the house. The "old folks" hinted about sleep, and the bride and her lord grew weary and impatient. It was easily seen that they wished to be alone, and the lady was accordingly escorted to her chamber, to which blissful haven the bridegroom soon followed her.

We will not attempt to draw a picture of what ensued, but suffice it to say that when the interesting pair were in the midst of one of their most interesting tête-à-têtes a chuck was heard; and the astonished couple, the next instant, found themselves launched upon the floor in the middle of the room, fast locked in each other's arms, holding on like good fellows, in momentary expectation of an earthquake. They survived the shock, however. The fact of it, however, was: the "alarm bed" had been assigned them for their nuptial couch, and the bride's youngest brother, the mischievous devil Tom, had taken the liberty to set the alarm, at what he said he thought would be the "auspicious hour." He got his ears boxed the next morning, and our friend W. D. S. has been suspicious of alarm beds ever since.

"But,"

Some people always have a "but," which they put in by way of offset to any recommendation, which they may give of persons or things. Ask him what sort of a man Mr. B. or Mr. C. is, and they will tell you that he is a clever, or a smart, or an honest man, "but," he buttons his coat on the left side, or he chews his quid with his right grinder, or cocks his hat on one side of his head.

We were not long since highly amused with this trait. Inquiring of a certain man, the character of his neighbor. Why, said he, he is a pretty fair clever sort of a man, "but,"—he but what? Why—ah—hem—why he feeds his daid old horse on pumpkins. Indeed, and we, you can have no serious objection to that, if the horse has not. Why no, to be sure not. He is a clever man enough, "but," I'll be darned if he'll ever set the river afire.—Gardiner Standard.

## Questions and Answers.

What is the oldest of all things?—God—because he always existed.

What is the most beautiful?—The world—because it is the work of God.

What is the greatest of all things?—Space—because it contains all that is created.

What is the quickest of all things?—Thought—because in a moment it can fly to the end of the universe.

What is the strongest?—Necessity—because it makes man face all the dangers of life.

It is a blessed thing for a poor man to have a contented wife; one who will not wish to live in a style beyond her husband's income, just because her next door neighbor does; one who can be happy in the love of her husband, her home, and its beautiful duties, without asking the world for its smiles or its favors.

Revenge is a common passion; it is the sin of the un-instructed. The savage seems it noble; but Christ's religion, which is the sublime civility, emphatically condemns it. Why? Because religion ever seeks to ennoble man; and he is debased by revenge.

"Charlie, where is your father?" "I don't know, mother, but I guess he's gone over to Planchon Dillberry's pasture after his black sheep, kaze I seed the Widder Higgins going over that way." Charlie caught a thrashing before breakfast next morning.

A Safe Rule.—When a young man confidently tells you that such a young lady "has no heart," you may be sure that he has been trying it on, and has failed in making an impression.—Punch.

"Husband, why do you destroy all my Sweet Williams in the garden, and leave all the Bouncing Beters?" "Because the Beterss are all favorites of mine, but I won't have any Sweet Williams about my premises."

Never let your tongue go before your thoughts.

## Winter Shoes.

Like the gaunted oak that has withstood the storms and thunderbolts of centuries, man himself begins to die at the extremities. Keep the feet dry and warm, and we may snap our fingers in joyous triumph at disease and the doctors.

Put on two pairs of thick woolen stockings, but keep this to yourself, go to some honest son of Saint Crispin and have your measure taken for a stout pair of winter boots or shoes; shoes are better for ordinary, every-day use, as they allow the ready escape of no odors, while they strengthen the ankles by accustoming them to depend on themselves. A very slight accident is sufficient to cause a sprained ankle to an habitual boot wearer. Besides, a shoe compresses less, and hence admits of a more vigorous circulation of the blood. But wear boots when you ride or travel. Give directions, also, to have no cork or Indian rubber about the shoes, but to place between the layers of the soles, from out to out, a piece of stout hemp or tow linen which has been dipped in melted pitch. This is absolutely impervious to water—does not absorb a particle—while we know that cork does, and after a while becomes "soggy" and damp for weeks. When you put them on for the first time, with your ordinary socks, they will feel as "easy as an old shoe," and you may stand on damp places for hours with impunity.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness; and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is, that in early English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is also, that those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are three:

1st. Those who think most, who do most brain work, require most sleep.

2d. That time "saved" from necessary sleep, is infallibly destructive to mind, body and estate.

3d. Give yourself, your children, your servants, give all who are under you, the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular, early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake of themselves; and within a fortnight nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep, the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself; great Nature will never fail to write it out to the observer, under the regulations just given.

A young lad was sent to school to learn the Latin tongue. As he was more fond of his tops and marbles than his Latin, it may be readily supposed that he was not a proficient in that language. He returned home with as much Latin in his head as when he started. Going into the barnyard he met his father, who kindly received him, and after a considerable time had elapsed, he asked his son if he had made any figure in the Latin. "O yes," replied the artful fellow, for it was found he had learned to be more cunning than wise.—"Well," said the father, "what is the Latin of fork?" pointing to one in the barnyard. "That is forchibus," replied the simpleton.

"What is the Latin of dung?" continued the father. "Why that is dungibus," continued the son. "What is the Latin of cart?" says the father. "That is cartibus," replied the blockhead.

The father now, as the saying is, "smelt the rap," and said to his son—Just take that for forchibus, and put that are dungibus into that cartibus; if you don't I will give you one confounded lickibus."

VALUE OF A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—In the superior court, at Norwich, Ct., last week, Miss Ellen R. Wheeler, daughter of Mr. Ephraim Wheeler, deceased, recovered a verdict of \$500 damages against Mr. Ralph Coxter, for killing a fine Newfoundland dog belonging to Miss Wheeler, and for injuring her in her efforts to save her pet.

Never retire at night without being wiser than when you rose in the morning, by having learned something useful during the day.

A man too busy to take care of his health, is like a mechanic, too busy to take care of his tools.

Never let a day pass without having made an effort to make some one happier; every such effort whether successful or not will increase your own happiness.

Look well at the vase before you purchase it. Flares in china, like the worm in virtue, are only discovered by the closest inspection.

The candidates for the Legislature in a county of Wisconsin, were J. M. Root, Democratic; Robt. Hogg, Free Soil; T. H. Dye, Know Nothing. So it was Root, Hogg or Dye, with the voters, sure enough.

In Albany, an Irish servant took the order to "string beans" literally, and had got about three feet in length, when her mistress discovered her blunder.

Never let your tongue go before your thoughts.

## Yankee in a Coal Screen.

In order to load the coal boats on the Lehigh Canal, a short but steep inclined plane of about one hundred and fifty feet in length, is made at the chute which runs from a station on the side of the mountain, to a large circular revolving screen, which has three large chambers, through which coal of as many sizes is shot, by scuppers, into just as many boats, waiting for different descriptions of the article.

A few months since, a Yankee, quite inquisitive, but more verdant than a Yankee should be, gained the station house, and gazed with wonder at the contrivance. He particularly admired the swiftness with which the loaded car descended and emptied its load, and the velocity with which it returned to give place to another.

Shortly his attention was attracted by seeing a laborer mount one of the full cars about to make the descent.

"Going to slide?" inquired he.  
"Yes," going to chute; won't you go?"  
"Wall, I guess I'll stop a bit and see how you do it."

The car swiftly descended, and ere it reached the hopper, the passenger jumped off safely.

"Do you do that often?" inquired he of one of the laborers in the station house.  
"Oh, yes, continually," was the waggish answer.

"You know most all the boatmen are single men, and as they have orders for family coal, we always send down a married man with every car of that kind, and to let them know."

Wall, now, du tell," uttered the Eastern man.

The more the Yankee looked at the apparatus the more did he become convinced that it would be a great thing to go down the steep in that way, something that he could tell at home.

Punching up courage, he approached the superintendent.

"That beats sliding down, don't it?"  
"I s'pose it does."  
"You couldn't let a feller go down, could you?"  
"Why, do you think you could jump off in time?"

"Oh, yes, I've reckoned considerable of a jumper—jumping does me good. I once jumped off a haymow thirty feet high, and it made me so supple that I am given in to be the best dancer in the lull township."

"Well, get on, and take care of your self."

Suddenly, the car moved off, and our friend found the spread so fearful; and the declivity so great that he was forced to stoop down and grasp the side of the vehicle for support. The place where the laborer had leaped off was reached, but the Yankee was not in a position to jump, he had to hold on; and running down a descent three times as steep as that which he had come, a sudden clink shot the bolt, and with a violent force, out went the contents, Yankee included, into the hopper.

"Murder! get out! stop the consarn!" shouted our hero, as he felt himself sliding down the hopper to the incliner. "Murder! stop the consarn! I'll be killed!"

But the motive power of the "consarn" was water, which had no sympathy with those who pursue knowledge under difficulties, and those who saw were too distant, and too much convulsed with laughter to yield assistance. Into the screen he slid, landing on the top, and as he felt himself revolving with the coal, he grasped the wires in desperation, to prevent himself from being rolled to the bottom. Around the wheel he went, and our friend's sensibilities were touched up by a plentiful shower of the coal dust, riddled through from all the chambers.

He managed to get one eye open, and saw with delight that the cylinder was only about fifteen feet in length, and he forced his way forward to the opening with desperation, but was not altogether successful; another revolution of the wheel had yet to be borne, and the next he reached the bottom, he was shot out of the scupper into the boat beneath. To the screams of laughter with which his advent was hailed, our hero said not a word, but getting out an old handkerchief, rubbed the dust out of his eyes, and surveying his torn apparel and bruised, battered, scratched and cut limbs, he "raised his vein."

To know as what quality of anthracite he had been delivered—when smashing his remnant of hat over his eyes, he stumbled off, muttering "brokers and screened by thunder!"

A MISABLE NIGGER.—My friend called Anthony Rex, a superb engine driver, on the Ohio river, how he came to get free?

"Why, Massa Vincent, my health was very bad when I was in Kentucky; I couldn't do no kind of work; I was very feeble; I was jes as much as I could do to hoe my own garden and eat the sass; and the misus that owned me see that I was a mis'able nigger—one of the mis'able kind. So I said to her—Missus, I'm a mis'able nigger and I ain't worth nothing, and I think you'd better sell me. I'm such a mis'able nigger. Now, Massa Vincent, I was such a poor nigger that massa agreed to sell me for a hundred dollars, and I agreed to try to work and earn the money to pay her, and I did, and my health has been getting better ever since, and I specks I made about nine hundred dollars that time out of that nigger. Wah, wah, massa Vincent."

Steadiness is the basis of all the virtues.

## Adams County Officers.

From the Compiler, Prothonotaries and Registers of Adams county, since its formation, presuming that they possess some interest, at least for the younger inhabitants. It was our intention to add a list of the Clerks of the Courts, with some other officers, but the necessary search required more time than we were able to devote to it. We may do so hereafter, as leisure may permit.

SHERIFFS.

officers, but the necessary search required more  
time than we were able to devote to it. We  
may do so hereafter, as leisure will permit.

SHERIFFS.

George Lashells—elected in	1800
James Gettys	1803
Jacob Winrott	1806
James Horner	1809
John Murphy	1812
Jamuel Galloway	1815
John Arendt	1818
Bernard Gilbert	1821
Thomas C. Miller	1824
Philip Deagy	1827
William Cobean	1830
James Bell	1833
Wm. Taughinbaugh	1836
Gen. W. McClellan	1839
Francis Dream	1842
Benjamin Shriver	1845
William Fickes	1848
John Scott	1851
Henry Thomas	1854

TRNG.

ry, 1856,  
publish-  
d and con-  
give their  
its cause

ed SEMI-  
columns  
ature, and  
RY-EIGHT  
r. It will  
of the Le-  
general  
o give the  
times in  
anner. In  
it a com-  
and they  
Pennsylva-

eral politi-  
those who,  
non purpo-  
ent results,  
distinctive  
e highest  
nd, while  
compromi-  
nedly re-  
g. It will  
udent sup-  
politics.

ANCE.  
semi-week-  
ture, and  
—the mon-  
er :  
\$2 00  
9 00  
17 00  
30 00  
oy) on any  
ce, and the

January, so  
session of  
rded from  
ed to  
IERS,  
-burg, Pa.  
Telegraph  
a Pennsyl-

---

g Post.  
1, 1821.—  
00 and 50,  
for 1856,

granted,  
ly well ac-  
paper that  
and sun-  
S. Their  
ns to be, to  
ity circle,  
o instruct  
it To ac-  
les are se-  
d domestic  
an instruct  
le.  
e most inte-  
the World?

range—it

ne poetical.  
r appropri-  
ed, and, as  
es narrow  
ake an en-  
an nature  
heaven im-  
ing, we de-  
to Fiction,  
irst two of

of the most  
also draw  
n the best  
at Britain.  
ry by Mrs.  
ted Wife,"  
per of Jap-

important  
and ether  
humorous,  
reely given.

papers filled  
with lumbering  
by liberal-  
It employs  
no pains or  
of literary  
ally recom-  
N. F.  
that Deacon  
word. So  
observation.

in they pre-  
with very  
ce from sil-  
out is of a  
ys moderate  
locating the  
t generally  
—Saturday

high terms  
the best pa-  
regard it as  
found any-  
with ability,  
and compre-  
dator & Ad-

Popular pub-  
lic combining  
view, all the  
with a vast  
Republican,

\$2.00 a year.  
5.00 "  
10.00 "  
15.00 "  
20.00 "

SON,  
Philadelphia,  
is, to any  
Cedar

if  
haws,  
own. Also,  
ttest lot in  
RNOLD.  
of GROC.

for Cash or  
TIMERS.  
and cheap  
THERS,  
Red Front.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1855.

New Year's Address.

To-morrow morning, as has been the custom on New Year's day, from time immemorial, the patrons of the "SENTINEL" will be waited upon with this New Year's Address. He asks from those he calls upon, a very kind reception, and something handsome in the way of material aid and comfort, to cheer him on in his never ceasing efforts to please. He looks forward with delightful anticipation to a pocket full of "cheers" to-morrow.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will assemble at Harrisburg to-morrow; and the Maryland Legislature on Wednesday.

Dr. J. H. MARSDEN, of York Springs, is to address the "Adams County Agricultural Society," on Tuesday of the January Court.

On Saturday week, Mr. Daniel Beiler sold, at public sale, 10 acres of land, immediately south of the Cemetery, for \$110 per acre—Capt. John Myers purchaser.

Mr. Daniel Plank has sold his brick dwelling on Carlisle street to Mr. Wm. Douglas for \$1400.

Rev. Dr. BETHLEHEM, who has, for the last nine years, resided as a missionary at Luchow, in Japan, delivered a very interesting lecture, on Thursday evening, in Christ's Church. His principal subject was the manner in which he managed to introduce himself into that country, and his principal employment while there. He has acquired a knowledge of the language, and has translated the most important parts of the Bible into Japanese, and the object of his visit, and remaining in, this country, is to publish his translation. He is a converted Jew, and his physiognomy bears the strong impress of that remarkable people. He is a Hungarian by birth, and evidently a very learned man.

The "White" Family in Luck.

Heirs wanted for a Million and a Half of Money.

A gentleman in Washington City received a letter a few days ago from Portland, Me., dated "Aragh," Ireland, making inquiries in relation to the heirs of JOHN WILKIN, who emigrated from the county of Aragh, Ireland, about the year 1814 or '16; and who is believed to have left two sons—Abner and William. There is about a million and a half of money for the lucky Whites who can "prove property," &c. We have families of the Whites in this country; they had better be examining their genealogical tree.

Mr. George W. Babrick, an engineer employed on the Columbia Railroad, was killed on Thursday night week. A switch was not properly adjusted, and the locomotive on which he was employed ran off the track, mauling him in a horrible manner and killing him almost instantly. He leaves a wife and children in Columbia.

On Christmas Eve, there was a riotous mob at York, and in the attempt to arrest one of the leaders, the High Constable, Joseph K. Sharp, was assaulted by others and dreadfully beaten and stabbed in the side and hand. His wounds are dangerous, and his life is despaired of. Jerome Heidler, Frank Welsh, and Frank Bafritz have been arrested. The former is said to have been the one who stabbed the officer, as he threw away a bloody knife after he was arrested. The Republican says—"The barbarians have taken prompt measures to bring the offenders to justice, and we hope they will succeed in making an example of some of these brutal rascals, that will have a salutary effect in this community."

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that a large number of the muskets that had been taken from the Arsenal have been recovered and brought back. It also remarks that the general impression is, "the whole affair will be 'white-washed,' and the parties implicated in the robbery let off without a legal hearing." That would be nice, indeed.

In view of the very many accidents occurring from carelessness in the management of campfires, a contemporary gives the following caution:—"Look out for your burning fluid lamps. Tip them over and your carpet is on fire, your blessed baby burned, and you a mourner. Do be careful."

Hon. Hiram Hall, formerly a member of Congress from the third district of Ohio, died on the 21st inst., at his residence in Greenville, Dark county.

Two persons residing in Chippewa, Canada, went over Niagara Falls on Friday week. They were out on the river in a small boat towing, and in pursuit of game ventured too far into the current and were consequently carried over the cataract!

A number of slaves attempted to escape from Bourbon county, Ky., last week, but in crossing the Ohio four of them were drowned.

### Something not Right.

The price of Flour at Baltimore, our market for breadstuffs, is from \$8.37 to \$8.50, and at Hanover but \$7.87; whilst here, we have to pay \$9.50. There is certainly something wrong in this matter.

A State Convention of Teachers of the Public Schools of the Commonwealth assembled in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, at the Hall of the City Institute. Mr. Wickersham, of Lancaster county, was elected President. We have no further account of their proceedings. Mr. Willis, our County Superintendent, was in attendance.

Mr. Hickok, the Deputy State Superintendent of Common Schools, has addressed a circular to the County Superintendents, asking them to report to the Department every Board of Directors that employs a Teacher without a certificate, in order that the State appropriation may be withheld.

There has been no organization at Washington. The last vote, on Tuesday, was Banks 103; Richardson 67; Fisher 31; scattering 9. There is a great deal of warm talk, indeed some of the language is quite spicy.

Judge Dorsey, formerly Chief Justice of Maryland, died at his residence at Ellicott's Mills, on Wednesday, of paralysis. He was extensively known and universally respected for his stern integrity as a Judge and his uprightness as a citizen.

We learn from an authentic source, says the National Intelligencer, that application has been made by gentlemen clothed as delegates to the American Convention, to be held in Philadelphia in February next, to the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, asking the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency at that Convention, and that he replied that he preferred his present position as a Senator of the United States to any other public station, and declined being a candidate for the Presidential office.

Parker H. French, the Minister from the new "Fillibuster" Government of Nicaragua to the United States, addressed a letter to Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, informing him of his appointment, and requesting a personal interview before presenting his credentials. To this Mr. Marcy replies, that the President has not yet seen reasons for establishing diplomatic intercourse with the persons who now claim to exercise political power in the State of Nicaragua, those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former government of that State, not being citizens belonging to it. Until such shall be the case the President does not deem it proper to receive Mr. French, or any one, as a Minister to this Government duly appointed by the Supreme Government of Nicaragua.

The Attorney-General has also written to the U. S. D. Attorney at N. Y., that Mr. French is not an accredited Minister, and if he should engage in any act not consistent with the laws, peace, or honor of the U. S., diplomatic privilege should not be afforded him as a cloak therefor.

Mr. French, it appears, has been engaged in recruiting men for Nicaragua, and an account will be found in a preceding column, of a steamer being about to sail from New York, with filibusters on board, which was stopped by a U. S. revenue cutter. There has been great excitement in consequence; at New York. The several persons who had been arrested charged with originating the expedition, have been admitted to bail at \$5,000 each. The District Attorney has agreed to let the steamer sail, conditioned that she takes out two Marshal Deputies to superintend the discharge of the steamer—the company stipulating to carry back all the cannon and munitions found on board.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in Warren county, N. Y., on the 17th inst., at about 2 o'clock, P. M. It shook buildings to their foundations, white chairs and tables danced to its music, and neighbors called to each other in affright to know the cause of this commotion. Some workmen in a well, 30 feet deep, described it as terrible from the noise and motion. They supposed the earth was coming in on them. It was followed by another slight shock in about 10 or 15 minutes.

Seven hundred dollars in \$10 counterfeit notes of the Commercial Bank, Cincinnati, were sent from Ohio to New York a few days ago, and the counterfeit is of the most dangerous character. The notes were tested upon several New York brokers, and all of them were taken in, except one, who found out the counterfeit.

More Fillibusters.—It is stated that private letters received in Washington, from New Orleans, report that Col. Grant has over one thousand men enlisted, all fully armed, for an expedition to Nicaragua to join Col. Walker. One hundred men were to leave that city on the schooner Gen. Scott, which vessel had been fitted up for their reception and was advertised to leave on the 18th inst., and three hundred more on the 26th, in the steamer Prometheus.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. A. H. Swagney, a gentleman from the interior of Pennsylvania, was robbed of a portmanteau at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, containing \$125 in gold and notes, certificates for 2,075 shares of stock in the Erie and Susquehanna C. & O. Co., promissory notes amounting to nearly \$10,000, of which \$5,000 is payable in the order of Mr. S., besides other valuable documents.

### The Ladies' Fair.

Which was opened on Friday evening week, was continued until Thursday evening last, and the interest was kept up to the close. A large crowd was always in attendance, indeed too large, as a general matter, for comfortable locomotion. Everything was disposed of, we understand; and we are gratified to learn that the sum realized, after deducting all expenses, will be over \$450.

We are requested to publish the annexed full list of the contributors to the House-keeper's department:

1 pair fowls 3 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs, from Joseph Bailey.  
2 pair fowls 2 doz. eggs, apples and celery, from E. W. Stahle.  
4 lbs. butter from John Musselman.  
1 box honey from Wm. Van Orsdel.  
1 pair Shanghai from Alex. Koser.  
1 pair fowls from Hugh A. McLaughy.  
1 pair fowls and sausage from John Brinkerhoff.  
1 pair fowls from G. J. Latz.  
2 lbs. butter from Samuel Colburn.  
1 box honey from Armstrong, Litchinbaugh.  
1 pair fowls and apples from John Butt, Jr.  
1 pair fowls, 2 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs, from Wm. Allison.  
1 pair fowls and 1 lb. butter from Josiah Bender.  
1 turkey from Jacob Benner.  
1 goose from Abraham Krize, of P.  
1 bag apples from Joseph Weible.  
1 baked apple from Robert Shately.  
1 pair fowls from John McCleary.  
Cream, apples and sausage from Henry Culp, of P.  
2 pair fowls from D. C. Brinkerhoff.  
Butter and potatoes from John Bucher.  
1 pair fowls from George Shryock.  
3 lbs. butter, 1 doz. eggs, and apples, from Jacob Plank.  
1 pair fowls from David Shriver.  
1 pair fowls from Peter Mackley.  
Apples and potatoes from H. J. Stahle.  
2 white but-1 doz. eggs, lard, apples and cabbage from Capt. John Myers.  
1 pair fowls from Rev. Dr. Daugher.  
1 bushel apples from George Weaver, Jr.  
2 lbs. honey from Jacob Weikert.  
1 pair fowls, 2 lbs. butter and 2 doz. eggs, from Jno. S. Crawford.  
4 doz. eggs from John Gilbert.  
1 pair chickens and a ham from Margaret Irvine.  
1 bushel apples from Mary Ann Butt.  
1 pair fowls from David McMillan.  
2 white but-1 doz. eggs from Flemming Gilliland.  
2 bushels apples, butter, chickens, hickory-nuts and walnuts, from Thomas J. Cooper.  
Apples, butter, chestnuts and walnuts from J. C. Cover.  
1 pair fowls from Samuel Gallagher.  
1 pair fowls from Elizabeth J. Walker.  
1 pair fowls from Anna M. Maring.  
Cream from Peter Schively.  
1 can peaches and 1 can tomatoes from Dr. Huber.  
1 turkey 5 lbs. butter and 4 doz. eggs from Charles Reeger.  
1 can peaches from George Wampler.  
1 pair Shanghai from John Weikert.  
1 pair fowls from Daniel Benner.  
1 fowl and 1 doz. eggs from John Culp.  
1 pair fowls from L. Cunningham.  
2 lbs. butter from Hannah Benner.  
1 uncooked pumpkin from Samuel Wagner.  
1 large sweet potato pumpkins from Jacob Aughbaugh.  
1 pair Shanghai from Solomon Powers.  
1 large sweet pumpkin from Henry Hughes.  
1 can beef from William Smith.  
3 doz. eggs, butter and crock of lard from John Welch.  
1 peck Maryland bisquit from John Weinbrenner.  
1 can peaches and 1 can tomatoes from W. W. Paxton.

Where the Specter Goes.

An official statement of the Commerce of the United States for the quarter ending September 30th, has just been published. The results are as follows:

IMPORTS.

Specie, \$623,671.  
From other than specie, 3,034,917.  
Dutiable, 6,763,331.  
Total, \$10,421,919.

EXPORTS.

Foreign merchandise, \$3,368,857.  
Domestic specie, 13,711,506.  
Domestic merchandise, 11,638,525.  
Total Domestic, \$25,390,112.  
Total exports, \$39,099,299.  
It will thus be seen that the imports for the quarter amounted to \$72,021,950, and the exports to \$60,500,299, leaving still a balance of near three millions to be met independent of the amount of over thirteen millions of specie, sent out of the country in three months. With these facts before us, we need not wonder that money is scarce, and that this country increases rapidly in everything but solid cash.

The whole question of slavery is to be up before the Supreme Court at Washington this winter, in this way: An editor of the name of Booth, in the State of Wisconsin, was brought before a United States Commissioner on the charge of rescuing a fugitive slave from the United States Marshal, and discharged on habeas corpus by the State Court. He was afterwards indicted and tried, and convicted in the United States District Court, and then again discharged, on habeas corpus, by the Supreme Court. Thus the whole question of the legal foundation of slavery, the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the right of a State Court to interpose in such case by habeas corpus or otherwise, will come up in two separate cases, to be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Breadstuffs from Toronto, C. W.—The exports of wheat from Toronto, during the past season, amount to 621,000 bushels, of which 594,000 went to the United States. The exports of flour for the same period comprise 147,000 barrels, of which 115,000 went to United States ports. The result of reciprocity.

A Costly Animal.—A vessel called Robert Peel, which has just arrived in the Loire, France, from Sumatra, has brought a magnificent royal tiger for one of the public menageries. Forty armed men were, it is stated, sent to capture him, but he killed ten and injured thirteen of them before he could be secured.

### Democratic Union in New York.

On the first of January the Albany Argus and Albany Atlas are to be consolidated, the Atlas having been sold to the Argus for \$15,000. The conduct of the joint concern will be managed by the working editors of both papers. It is understood that this is the preliminary symptom of a fusion of the two branches of the Democratic party in New York State. The anti-slavery wing of the Softs having gone over to the Republican party, the Atlas, of course, is without a party, and thus a natural death. The Argus was the organ of the Harbs, but a year ago it abandoned that faith, and in the last election, contested supported the Soft ticket. The leaders of the Democrats are working earnestly to effect a complete fusion of the Harbs and Softs, and as the Presidential election is in view, they will no doubt succeed. This will reduce the political parties in New York State to three—American, Republican, and Democratic.

A Great Man's Books.

A recent visitor to the library of Daniel Webster, which remains at his old home at Marshfield just as he left it, after giving a full description of it, says not an inhuman work could be found among all his works. He never read such books. To the very close of his life he retained that reverence for the Bible and the religion it inculcates, which his excellent parents taught him in infancy. The motto counsellors with whom he communed in retirement, still show how he thought, how he studied, and what opinions he cherished. A better selection of books to make one wise and good could scarcely be made.

The Fate of Sir John Franklin's Party.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A despatch received from St. Pauls, Minnesota, says, a party arrived here yesterday from Red River on their way to Canada, bringing intelligence of the fate of Sir John Franklin's long lost party. They all perished on the coast opposite Montreal Island, where their bones now lie, having died of hunger. A party of Esquimaux reached them just as the last man perished. The party bring home several relics of Franklin's expedition.

Murder in Rhode Island.—Mr. Arnold Lewis, formerly Brigadier General of the militia in Rhode Island, and the father of nine children, was found murdered in West Greenwich, in that State, a few days ago. Subsequently a young man named Sybil Corey, aged 19 years, was arrested, and it is said he confessed that he committed the deed to obtain some \$50 he had heard that Mr. L. had about his person. Corey's mother has also been arrested.

The Coat.—According to a Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, the cost of the Eastern war greatly exceeds one million of dollars per day. This is indeed enormous. Such an outlay long continued, must produce disastrous results to the nations immediately engaged. It is said that of 80,000 horses sent to the Black Sea by France, only 10,000 remain. The other 70,000 either perished in battle, or through exposure, fatigue and neglect. The average cost was about \$100 each, and about as much more to convey them to the Crimea.

Western Hog Trade.—Up to Saturday 209,381 hogs had been killed at Cincinnati, 197,030 at Louisville, and at Indianapolis, Ind., 48,000. At Vincennes 8,000 head had been killed up to the 19th. At Clarksville and New Providence, Tenn., 5,000 head had been killed and from 6,000 to 8,000 more to come in. They are quoted at 5 75a36 at Louisville, and at 5 25a5 50 at Indianapolis.

SECESSION IN FLORIDA.—A resolution has passed both branches of the General Assembly of Florida, to vote upon the proposition seceding from that State and uniting themselves with the State of Alabama. It has not yet, however, received the sanction of the Governor.

There are now laid up in winter quarters at Chicago two hundred and eighty steamers and sail craft, representing carrying room for sixty thousand tons. These ships and steamers all leave with full loads for Eastern ports in the spring.

A FAIR "TAKE OFF"—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Times says that a few days since three young men strapped themselves in crimson horse blankets and paraded the fashionable promenades in that city, causing the lady-like young gents with the shawls to blush not a little.

A Slight Difference.—The State of Massachusetts is about to build an insane hospital at Northampton, and advertises for proposals. The highest was \$325,000—the lowest \$150,000. Somebody meant to make or lose considerable money, if both are right.

A Good Business.—A professional beggar woman, who has lived in Pittsburgh, Pa., for ten years past, has accumulated property for which she has refused \$10,000.

Something of a Present.—The New York Mirror was shown on Monday an Opal bracelet, set in a circle of diamonds, to be given to a lady as a Christmas present, which cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

Renewing the Season.—A correspondent informs us that it was warmer in this city on Sunday week than it was on the 13th of June last. At noon on the latter day the thermometer indicated 59°; while on the 23d inst., the mercury at the same hour was 58 degrees—two degrees higher.—N. Y. Tribune.

On the 18th inst., at Chicago, the thermometer was 12 degrees below zero.

### Care of Babies.

The Editor of the New York Sunday Times mentions as a curious fact, that during the past week, on looking over his exchange papers, he counted no less than eleven infants, within the circle of three hundred miles, that have perished in the flames. He asks:

Are mothers becoming careless? Are children losing their domestic value? Or is it that the current means of household illumination among the poor are growing more dangerous? The latter, we suspect, is the chief cause of most of these annual calamities. Burning fluid, camphene, and kerosine oil, are the common substitutes for gas in the dwellings of the laboring classes, and every one of these substitutes, unless handled with extraordinary care, are dangerous to life. The slightest carelessness and they explode; and what is worse, rarely does a victim by their explosion recover from the consequences.

The two largest cargoes of breadstuffs that probably ever left the United States, were cleared from New York on the 21st.

One was the ship Orient, for Falmouth and a market, with 1,081 barrels of flour and 68,500 bushels of wheat, weighing 4,818,076 lbs. net, equal to 1,029 tons. The other was the ship City of Mobile, for Liverpool, with 1,081 bbls. of flour and 68,000 bushels of wheat, weighing, net, 4,609,900 lbs., equal to 2,194 tons. The total value of these cargoes at 89 per bbl. for flour and \$2 per bushel for wheat is \$315,950; total weight, 9,297,976 pounds. The freight money of both ships is but little short of \$32,000.

The Whig General Committee of N. York city, held a meeting at their headquarters, Constitution Hall, on the evening of the 20th, for the purpose of taking steps towards re-organizing the party for the ensuing year. After some debate it was determined to call Whig meetings in each ward in order to forming ward committees, which committees are each to select five of their number to represent the twenty-two wards of the city as the General Committee for the year 1856. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Committee, the nomination of Millard Fillmore as the Whig candidate for President of the U. States will be acceptable and grateful to the Whigs of the State of New York, and that we respectfully recommend him as that candidate to the Whigs of the United States, as a true statesman trained in the school of Henry Clay.

The meeting displayed much enthusiasm, and adjourned to meet again on the 29th inst.

Property of the French Emperor Frozen.

It is stated that 160 animal boats, loaded with flour and grain, consigned to Louis Napoleon, are frozen in between Sobeneatady and Little Falls, N. Y. The amount of grain cannot be worth less than \$1,000,000, and ten freight cars a day are employed to carry it to tide water. They were engaged with difficulty, as the amount of freight business on the Central Road is enormous.

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Monday night the house of Nicholas Becker, near Ebersburg, Pa., was burned down, and Mr. Becker, his wife and two daughters perished in the flames.

The Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal pays a deserved tribute to the forty physicians who lost their lives at Portsmouth and Norfolk in relieving the victims of yellow fever. If any men ought to have an imperishable monument erected to their memory, those unfortunates are the men.

Death from a Trifling Cause.—Mr. Eliazar Brown, aged 82, died at Uxbridge, Mass., last Saturday, from mortification. A small blackberry thorn had stuck in one of his fingers, inflicting, apparently, a very slight wound; mortification, however, set in, and although the finger was amputated, the disease continued to spread, and terminated in his death.

Where the Flour Goes.—The ship Modern Times is now loading in Boston, Mass., for Australia, and among other articles she takes out 11,000 barrels of flour, which is said to be the largest shipment ever made from that port, in one vessel.

Farming in Virginia.—A farmer in the Northern Neck of Va., from an estate which only several years since cost \$13,000, has during the present year thrown into market its products, yielding him the very handsome net sum of \$16,500.

The Cincinnati Gazette says the number of students in the principal colleges of the West is unusually large. More young men of the West are pursuing a course of study than ever before.

A Renting People.—There are, within ten miles of the Boston State House, 800,000 volumes in private libraries, said libraries being of 1,000 volumes and upwards. Ten of these libraries contain 92,700 volumes, giving an average of 9,200 each; and twelve contain 100,000, being an average of 8,334 each.

A Hard but Just Ill.—The Providence R. I. Tribune says that a clergyman who supplied the desk of the Mathewson street church of that city, by exchange or otherwise, a few Sundays since, after reading nearly a dozen notices, seeing some half dozen notices more before him, remarked that he supposed he must read them, as he was not in his own debt, but he thought it really wicked to adopt that method of cheating the priest.

Give the Paris Correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer.

PARIS, Dec. 6, 1855.—Letters from Constantinople give gloomy accounts of the state of affairs there. Provisions are dear beyond anything ever previously known in Turkey. The belief is that the "Glorious" occasions it all, and an outbreak will probably occur. Everybody goes armed in the streets, for even with a French police life is not safe. If an epidemic does occur, it will be promptly put down by the grape-shot of the French and the extermination of the disorders of the peace of the city.

It is very evident that the Allies wish for peace; but they will have no peace. It is the policy of Russia to let them exhaust themselves in this war, as they are doing by their immense exertions and sacrifices. All the returning officers of the Crimea unite in saying that the Russians in the northern part of Sebastopol are now stronger than ever, and that they have full supplies of material and provisions, and the opinion begins to gain force, and very anxiously in this capital, that the Allies are more likely to retreat than the Russians.

The Russians continue to receive large reinforcements, and it is thought that during the winter there will be some desperate attacks upon the Allies. The Allied officers think they will without doubt be able successfully to resist any attempt of the kind, even though the Russians should muster in very considerable superiority of force. If, however, in any such attempt the Allies should be defeated, it will be fatal to the Russian expedition, as they would be obliged to concentrate their forces in the fortresses, particularly at Kamisch, which has been so strongly fortified by the Allies, as to induce the belief that they look to it as a final place of retreat should the worst happen. It would, at any rate, seem that they have no hope of obtaining and possession of Sebastopol, for they appear determined to make a second Jerusalem of the southern portion of it, now in their possession, by not leaving one stone upon the other. The present, the magnificent naval docks, the buildings, forts, and the very port itself, are to be destroyed.

This system of destruction, which has been generally pursued by the Allies, both in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff, greatly exasperates the Russians, and will, to both England and France, if Russia ever trends on their soil with hostile footsteps, even if it is fifty years hence, for the wantonness of the proceedings of the Allies will not even then have been forgotten or forgiven.

Important if True.

The New York Post Paris correspondent writes:

Marshal Palfier demands permission to evacuate the Crimea forthwith. He declares that it is impossible to continue operations there on account of the want of water for the horses of the army. The Russians have poisoned the wells, and he asks, what is the use of keeping an army of 100,000 men shut up in their intrenchments? It will be sufficient to take garrisons at four or five points, but there is much fear here in regard to the moral effect of an evacuation of the Crimea.

The matter is still undecided. It is probable, however, that the advice of Palfier will be adopted. It is also said that England will next spring undertake alone the maritime expedition against Cronstadt, reserving to herself, however, of demanding the aid of an army for disembarkation in case of necessity.

Gen. Canrobert, as I am told, is about to marry the daughter of one of the physicians of the Emperor, a beautiful lady, thirty-two years of age, who has hitherto rejected all proposals of marriage, and who will bring to Gen. Canrobert, as a dowry, an income of 150,000 francs. This is a union of the Emperor's making. He has made several such matches for his friends and former companions of his political vicissitudes, often making additions to their dowry from his private treasury.

Sharpe's Rifle.

This recently invented weapon, if it possesses one-half of the power and capacity claimed for it by its proprietor, is destined soon to supersede every other weapon for warlike purposes now in existence. It is the most efficacious and terrible fire-arm in existence. The small carbine now used by the United States mounted men, throws a ball with deadly accuracy one-quarter of a mile, and can be fired ten times per minute. It is not complicated in structure, is easily cleaned, and suffers no injury from wet weather. Mr. Sharpe is now preparing models for four new species of his weapon, namely:—A small pecker pistol calculated to throw a Minnie ball one hundred yards; a cavalry pistol with a range of five hundred yards; a rifle suitable for footmen, with a range of one mile; and a large gun to throw a two-ounce ball or a small shell one mile and a half, or as far as a man or a horse can be seen to advantage. With this latter weapon Mr. S. declares he can set on fire a house or ship at a distance of nearly two miles, and prevent the use of field artillery by killing the horses before the guns are brought within good range. This rifle, in the hands of a good marksman, is equal to ten muskets, bayonets and all; for place a man six rods distant with a musket and bayonet, and before he can bring the bayonet into use, the rifle can be loaded and discharged ten times. They carry balls with great precision and force. Mr. Sharpe intends these rifles to become a national weapon; and should Congress, by using a little liberality, purchase the patent, the country would be possessed of a means of warfare unequalled in the world.—St. Louis Democrat.

Railroad Iron.—The Danville (Pa.) Intelligencer says:—"The quantity of rails made by the American and Ready Iron Works at Danville, between 1852 and 1855, was 1,000,000 tons, and the Montour Works, having about four times the capacity of the Danville and Ready, must average at least 800 tons per week, making an average of 400 tons per week at the two establishments. These mills have the capacity to make 520 tons per week; but occasional interruptions bring down the average amount to 400 per week."

Frame houses are rapidly decreasing in number in California, in consequence of the frequent and devastating fires which have swept over the towns of that State. In Marysville, for instance, where a few years ago not a brick house was to be seen, there are now three hundred. It has been a severe school in which the people of California have learned the lesson of durable construction.

New Fashioned Safe—Not Fire Proof.

A few days since, a man left his home in Boston, Mass., leaving \$400 with his wife, who hid it about the fire-place for safe keeping. Upon his return, his wife was away from home, and he found a fire which destroyed the money before her return. The fragments of about \$60 were found, so as to be identified, and that amount was saved.

The Chinese Slave Trade is very busy in Peru; whether they are conveyed from China by English and American vessels. They are entered from their homes, brought on shipboard, and treated like brutes. One American ship, which sailed from China with six hundred and fire, lost two hundred and one on the passage.

A Steamship Left.—There is a passenger steamer on the Milwaukee and Mississippi River, that has run 125,000 miles, and never has been repaired to the worth of a dollar.

Nov. 26. GEO. ARNOLD. Nov. 19. KELLER KURTZ.

From the Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

PARIS, Dec. 6, 1866.—Letters from Constantinople give gloomy accounts of the state of affairs there. Provisions are dear beyond anything ever previously known in Turkey. The belief is that the "Greece" operations will probably result in a French police force in the streets, for even with a French police force is not safe. If an attempt does occur, it will be promptly put down by the grape-shot of the French and the extermination of the disturbers of the peace of the city.

It is very evident that the Allies wish for peace; but they will have no peace. It is the policy of Russia to let them exhaust themselves in this war, as they are doing by their immense exertions and sacrifices. All the returning officers of the Crimea unite in saying that the Russians in the northern part of Sebastopol are now stronger than ever, and that they have full supplies of material and provisions, and the opinion begins to gain force, and very anxiously so in this capital, that the Allies are more likely to retreat than the Russians.

The Russians continue to receive large reinforcements, and it is thought that during the winter there will be some desperate attacks upon the Allies. The Allied officers think they will without doubt be able successfully to resist any attempts of the kind, even though the Russians should muster in very considerable superiority of force. If, however, in any such attempt the Allies should be defeated, it will be fatal to the Crimean expedition, as they would be obliged to concentrate their forces in the fortresses, particularly at Kamiesch, which has been so strongly fortified by the Allies as to induce the belief that they look to it as a final place of retreat should the worst happen. It would, at any rate, seem that they have no hope of obtaining entire possession of Sebastopol, for they appear determined to make a second Jerusalem of the southern portion of it, now in their possession, by not leaving one stone upon the other. The arsenal, the magnificent naval docks, the buildings, forts, and the very port itself, are to be destroyed. This system of destruction, which has been generally pursued by the Allies, both in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, greatly exasperates the Russians, and was to both England and France if Russia ever treads on their soil with hostile footsteps, even if it is fifty years hence, for the wantonness of the proceedings of the Allies will not even then have been forgotten or forgiven.

Important if True.

The New York Post Paris correspondent writes: Marshal Pelissier demands permission to evacuate the Crimea forthwith. He declares that it is impossible to continue operations there on account of the want of water for the horses of the army. The Russians have poisoned the wells, and he asks, what is the use of keeping an army of 160,000 men shut up in their intrenchments? It will be sufficient to leave garrisons at four or five points, but there is much fear here in regard to the moral effect of an evacuation of the Crimea.

The matter is still undecided. It is probable, however, that the advice of Pelissier will be adopted. It is also said that England wishes next spring to undertake alone the maritime expedition against Grandstair, reserving to herself, however, of demanding the aid of an army for disembarkation in case of necessity.

\* Gen. Canrobert, as I am told, is about to marry the daughter of one of the physicians of the Emperor, a beautiful lady, thirty-two years of age, who has hitherto rejected all proposals of marriage, and who will bring to Gen. Canrobert, as a dowry, an income of 150,000 francs. This is a match of the Emperor's making. He has made several such matches for his friends and former companions of his political vicissitudes, often making additions to their dowry from his private treasury.

**Sharpe's Rifle.** This recently invented weapon, if it possesses one-half of the power and capacity claimed for it by its proprietor, is destined soon to supersede every other weapon for warlike purposes now in existence. It is the most efficacious and terrible fire-arm in existence. The small carbine now used by the United States mounted men, throws a ball with deadly accuracy one quarter of a mile, and can be fired ten times per minute. It is not complicated in structure, is easily cleaned, and suffers no injury from wet weather. Mr. Sharpe is now preparing models for four new species of his weapon, namely: A small pocket pistol calculated to throw a Minnie ball one hundred yards; a cavalry pistol with a range of five hundred yards; a rifle suitable for footmen, with a range of one mile; and a large gun to throw a two-ounce ball or a small shell one mile and a half, or as far as a man or a horse can be seen in advance. With this latter weapon Mr. S. declares he can set on fire a house or ship at a distance of nearly two miles, and prevent the use of field artillery by killing the horses before the guns are brought within good range. This rifle, in the hands of a good marksman, is equal to ten muskets, bayonets and all; for place a man six rods distant with a musket and bayonet, and before he can bring the bayonet into use, the rifle can be loaded and discharged ten times. They carry balls with great precision and force. Mr. Sharpe intends these rifles to become a national weapon; and should Congress, by using a little liberality, purchase the patent, the country would be possessed of a means of warfare unequalled in the world.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

**Railroad Iron.**—The Danville (Pa.) Intelligencer says: "The quantity of rails made by the Hough and Ready Iron Works, at Danville, average 143 tons per week, and the Montour Works, having about four times the capacity of the Hough and Ready, must average at least 560 tons per week, making an average of 340 tons per week at the two establishments. These mills have the capacity to make 520 tons per week, but occasional interruptions bring down the average amount to 400 per week."

**Frame houses** are rapidly decreasing in number in California, in consequence of the frequent and devastating fires which have swept over the towns of that State. In Marysville, for instance, where a few years ago not a brick house was to be seen, there are now three hundred. It has been a severe school in which the people of California have learned the lesson of durable construction.

Our Relations with Nicaragua.

Another Suspected Unlustrous Movement.

The New York papers of Monday contain an account of the detection of a secret filibustering movement against the State of Nicaragua, which has been in progress for some weeks past in that city. It appears, so far as the circumstances have transpired, that over three hundred men were already enlisted for six months' service in that country, for which they were to receive pay at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, and at the expiration of the term a grant of two hundred and fifty acres of land. The whole force were to sail for their destination in the steamship Northern Light, which was to convey a large quantity of munitions of war to the belligerents under Col. Walker. Information of the whole affair was given to the United States District Attorney, Mr. McKon, who took the necessary steps to prevent the departure of the men.

Steamer Stopped by a Revenue Cutter.

New York, Dec. 24.—Shortly after two o'clock the U. S. Marshal received a dispatch from Washington, ordering the seizure and detention of the steamer Northern Light, about to sail for San Juan with a large number of young men, going out as emigrants to Nicaragua. Officers were sent on board the steamer, but the counsel of the Transit Company declared that the vessel should sail at its usual hour.

Subsequently, however, he and the captain went to the United States District Attorney's office to see what arrangement could be made. The result of the interview was not known. About 4 o'clock the steamer Northern Light got under way, but had not proceeded far before she was intercepted by a revenue cutter, which fired two guns across the bows of the steamer, and brought her to. Two other cutters also proceeded to assist in stopping the steamer. Between three and four hundred young men were found on board, whose appearances indicated that they were Nicaraguan adventurers. One, indeed, confessed that they were such, and had been engaged by Mr. French and others. The steamer had three United States officers on board when she left the dock.

New York, Dec. 24.—The steamer Northern Light returned to port this evening. The revenue cutter fired a blank cartridge first, and then sent a shot two or three rods ahead of her, when the steamer stopped and was compelled to return.

From Petersburg (Va.) we have a most graphic and interesting report of the proceedings of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lately held in that city, at which one hundred and twenty-five clergymen attended, and about one thousand ladies and gentlemen were present. After the usual tribute to the memory of deceased clergymen had been passed, Rev. Charles S. Deems, D. D., of Greenvboro', N. C., rose and charged Rev. Wm. A. Smith, President of Macon College, with "falsehood," "immorality," and "slander" towards him, ("Dr. Deems," as specified in six columns.) Testimony was taken for five days, and over fourteen hours were spent in summing up for the prosecution and defence, during which time the spectators were edified with an amount of legal and theological argument and a display of clerical personal tilting not unworthy the days of Hildebrand himself. Reverend Dr. Smith was acquitted, and then went about preferring charges against Dr. Deems, but failed to come up to call. The friends of both gentlemen were overjoyed, and they were presented with walking canes, Bibles, and silver pitchers sufficient to set up a small trader here at the North. It was the slavery question which stirred up the fracas.

**Condition of the Mormons.**—Mr. Greeley, in the midst of his "engineering for the Speakership" at Washington, has found time to converse with an intelligent gentleman who recently made the trip from the Pacific across the Plains, and who gave a horrible account of the moral and social condition of the Mormons, with whom he spent some months. He left them wallowing deeper and deeper in the slough of filthy sensuality, with a certainty of going from bad to worse till their whole fabric of imposture is exploded by the miseries it creates and diffuses. He says the women are nearly all anxious to fly from the horrible den; especially those who have been "sealed" as the "spiritual wives" of the scoundrelly hypocrites who propagate and uphold this monstrous delusion. Nearly all the leaders have from three women each up to Brigham Young's seventy, some of whom make a poor living by washing the clothes of the United States soldiers. Hundreds of these deceived, abused women secretly attempt to beg the privilege of coming away with the troops and trains passing from time to time through or coming from Salt Lake city, but this cannot be allowed. Nearly all would get away if they could. Such pictures of distress and despair as are presented by many of these deceived and abused women can be found nowhere else out of Utah. Hundreds of them never heard nor dreamed of the spiritual wife system until it burst upon their amazed vision on their arrival at Salt Lake. And such a mixture of profanity and blasphemy, nonsense, impudent assumption and buffoonery, as is contained in their sermons and other religious exercises, cannot be paralleled in the world. A "Gentile" of any account is carefully watched from the Lion he ventures among them, and there is little scruple as to the means whereby a troublesome intruder is disposed of.

New Fashioned Safe—Not Fire Proof.

A few days since, a man left his home in Boston, Mass., leaving \$100 with his wife, who hid it about the fire-place for safe keeping. Upon his return, his wife was away from home, and he kindled a fire which destroyed the money before her return. The fragments of about \$50 were found, so as to be identified, and that amount was saved.

The Chinese Slave Trade is very busy.

In Peru, whether they are conveyed from China by English and American vessels. They are enticed from their homes, smuggled on shipboard, and treated like brutes. One American ship, which sailed from China with six hundred and fifty, lost two hundred and one on the passage.

A Serenely Calm.—There is a passenger

car on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, that has run 125,000 miles, and never has been repaired to the worth of a dollar.

## THE ADAMS SENTINEL



CITY OF NEW YORK.

MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1866.

New Year's Address.

To-morrow morning, as has been the custom on New Year's day, from time immemorial, the patrons of the "SENTINEL" will be waited upon with the News boy's Address. He asks from those he calls upon, a very kind reception, and something handsome in the way of "material aid and comfort," to cheer him on in his never ceasing efforts to please. He looks forward with delightful anticipation to a pocket full of Quarters to-morrow.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will assemble at Harrisburg to-morrow, and the Maryland Legislature on Wednesday.

Dr. J. H. MARSH, of York Springs, is to address the "Adams County Agricultural Society," on Tuesday, 1st of the January Court.

On Saturday week, Mr. Daniel Beiler sold, at public sale, 16 acres of land, immediately south of the Cemetery, for \$110 per acre—Capt. John Myers purchaser.

Mr. Daniel Plank has sold his brick dwelling on Carlisle street to Mr. Wm. Douglass for \$1400.

Rev. Dr. BETTLEMAN, who has, for the last nine years, resided as a missionary at Louchee, in Japan, delivered a very interesting lecture, on Thursday evening, in Christ's Church. His principal subject was the manner in which he managed to introduce himself into that country, and his principal employment while there. He has acquired a knowledge of the language, and has translated the most important parts of the Bible into Japanese, and the object of his visit to, and remaining in, this country, is to publish his translation. He is a converted Jew, and his physiognomy bears the strong impress of that remarkable people. He is a Hungarian by birth, and evidently a very learned man.

The "White" Family in Luck.

Theirs wanted for a Million and a Half of Money.

A gentleman in Washington City received a letter a few days ago from Portland, county Armagh, Ireland, making inquiries in relation to the heirs of Joux Warr, who emigrated from the county of Armagh, Ireland, about the year 1814 or '15, and who is believed to have left two sons, Abner and William. There is about a million and a half of money for the lucky Whites who can "prove property," &c. We have families of the Whites in this country; they had better be examining their genealogical tree.

Mr. George W. Barriek, an engineer employed on the Columbia Railroad, was killed on Thursday night week. A switch was not properly adjusted, and the locomotive on which he was employed ran off the track, mauling him in a horrible manner and killing him almost instantly. He leaves a wife and children in Columbia.

On Christmas Eve, there was a riotous mob at York, and in the attempt to arrest one of the leaders, the High Constable, Joseph K. Sharp, was assaulted by others, and dreadfully beaten and stabbed in the side and hand. His wounds are dangerous, and his life is despaired of. Jerome Heidler, Frank Welsh, and Frank Barritz have been arrested. The former is said to have been the one who stabbed the officer, as he threw away a bloody knife after he was arrested. The Republican says—"The Borgesses have taken prompt measures to bring the offenders to justice, and we hope they will succeed in making an example of some of these brutal rowdies, that will have a salutary effect in this community."

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that a large number of the muskets that had been taken from the Arsenal have been recovered and brought back. It also remarks that the general impression is, "the whole affair will be 'white-washed,' and the parties implicated in the robbery let off without a legal hearing." That would be nice, indeed.

In view of the very many accidents occurring from carelessness in the management of campfires, a contemporary gives the following caution:—"Look out for your burning foil lamps. Tip them over and your carpet is on fire, your blessed baby burned, and you a warmer. Do be careful."

Hon. Hiram Bull, formerly a member of Congress from the third district of Ohio, died on the 21st inst., at his residence in Greenville, Park county.

Two persons resident in Chippewa, Canada, went over Niagara Falls on Friday week. They were out on the river in a small boat towing, and in pursuit of game ventured too far into the current and were consequently carried over the cataract!

A number of slaves attempted to escape from Bourbon county, Ky., last week, but in crossing the Ohio four of them were drowned.

Someth'ing not Right.

The price of flour at Baltimore, our market for bread-stuff, is from \$8 37 to \$8 50, and at Hanover but \$7 37; whilst here, we have to pay \$9 50. There is certainly something wrong in this matter.

A State Convention of Teachers of the Public Schools of the Commonwealth assembled in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, at the Hall of the City Institute. Mr. Wickersham, of Lancaster county, was elected President. We have no further account of their proceedings. Mr. Wills, our County Superintendent, was in attendance.

Mr. Hickok, the Deputy State Superintendent of Common Schools, has addressed a circular to the County Superintendents, asking them to report to the Department every Board of Directors that employs a Teacher without a certificate, in order that the State appropriation may be withheld.

There has been no organization at Washington. The last vote, on Tuesday, was Banks 103; Richardson 67; Fuller 31; scattering 9. There is a great deal of warm talk, indeed some of the language is quite spicy.

Judge Dorsey, formerly Chief Justice of Maryland, died at his residence at Elliott's Mills, on Wednesday, of paralysis. He was extensively known and universally respected for his stern integrity as a Judge and his uprightness as a citizen.

We learn from an authentic source, says the National Intelligencer, that application has been made by gentlemen elected as delegates to the American Convention, to be held in Philadelphia in February next, to the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, asking the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency at that Convention, and that he replied that he preferred his present position as a Senator of the United States to any other public station, and declined being a candidate for the Presidential office.

Parker H. French, the Minister from the new "Fillibuster" Government of Nicaragua to the United States, addressed a letter to Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, informing him of his appointment, and requesting a personal interview before presenting his credentials. To this Mr. Marcy replies, that the President has not yet seen reasons for establishing diplomatic intercourse with the persons who now claim to exercise political power in the State of Nicaragua, those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former government of that State, not being citizens belonging to it. Until such shall be the case the President does not deem it proper to receive Mr. French, or any one, as a Minister to this Government duly appointed by the Supreme Government of Nicaragua.

The Attorney General has also written to the U. S. D. Attorney at N. Y., that Mr. French is not an accredited Minister, and if he should engage in any act not consistent with the laws, peace, or honor of the U. States, diplomatic privilege should not be allowed him as a cloak therefor.

Mr. French, it appears, has been engaged in recruiting men for Nicaragua, and an account will be found in a preceding column, of a steamer being about to sail from New York, with filibusters on board, which was stopped by a U. S. revenue cutter. There has been great excitement in consequence, at New York. The several persons who had been arrested charged with originating the expedition, have been admitted to bail at \$5,000 each. The District Attorney has agreed to let the steamer sail, conditioned that she takes out two Marshal Deputies to superintend the discharge of the steamer—the company stipulating to carry back all the arms and munitions found on board.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in Warren county, N. Y., on the 17th instant, at about 2 o'clock, P. M. It shook buildings to their foundations, while chairs and tables danced to its music, and neighbors called to each other in affright to know the cause of this commotion. Some workmen in a well, 30 feet deep, described it as terrible from the noise and motion. They supposed the earth was coming in on them. It was followed by another slight shock in about 10 or 15 minutes.

Seven hundred dollars in \$10 counterfeit notes of the Commercial Bank, Cincinnati, were sent from Ohio to New York a few days ago, and the counterfeit is of the most dangerous character. The notes were tested upon several New York brokers, and all of them were taken in, except one, who found out the counterfeit.

More Fillibusters.—It is stated that private letters received in Washington, from New Orleans, report that Col. Grant has over one thousand men enlisted, all fully armed, for an expedition to Nicaragua to join Col. Walker. One hundred men were to leave that city on the schooner Gen. Scott, which vessel had been fitted up for their reception and was advertised to leave on the 15th inst., and three hundred more on the 26th, in the steamer Prometheus.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. S. H. Swazey, a gentleman from the interior of Pennsylvania, was robbed of a portmanteau at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, containing \$175 in gold and notes, certificates for 2,975 shares of stock in the Erie and Susquehanna C. & Co., promissory notes amounting to nearly \$10,000, of which \$5,000 is payable in the order of Mr. S., besides other valuable documents.

The Ladies' Fair.

Which was opened on Friday evening week, was continued until Thursday evening last, and the interest was kept up to the close. A large crowd was always in attendance, indeed too large, as a general matter, for comfortable locomotion. Everything was disposed of, we understand; and we are gratified to learn that the sum realized, after deducting all expenses, will be over \$450.

We are requested to publish the annexed full list of the contributors to the House-keeper's department:

1 pair fowls, 3 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs, from Joseph Bailey.  
2 pair fowls, 2 doz. eggs, apples and celery, from E. W. Stahl.  
4 lbs. butter from Wm. Meselman.  
1 box honey from John Van Orsdal.  
1 pair fowls from Alex. Koser.  
2 lbs. butter from Hugh A. McGeehy.  
1 goose and sausage from John Brinkerhoff.  
1 pair fowls from G. W. Lott.  
2 lbs. butter from Samuel Coburn.  
1 box honey from Armstrong Thuglinbaugh.  
1 pair fowls and apples from John Butt, Jr.  
1 pair fowls, 2 lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs from Wm. Allison.  
1 pair fowls and 4 lbs. butter from Josiah Benner.  
1 turkey from Jacob Benner.  
1 goose from Abraham Krise, of P.  
1 bag apples from Joseph Weible.  
1 bushel apples from Robert Shaleky.  
1 pair fowls from John McCleary.  
Cream, apples and sausage from Henry Culp, of P.  
2 pair fowls from D. C. Brinkerhoff.  
Butter and potatoes from Jacob Bucher.  
1 pair fowls from George Shryock.  
3 lbs. butter, 1 doz. eggs, and apples, from Jacob Plank.  
1 pair fowls from David Shriver.  
1 pair fowls from Peter Mackley.  
Apples and potatoes from H. J. Stahl.  
2 prints butter, 1 doz. eggs, lard, apples and cabbage, from Capt. John Myers.  
1 pair fowls from Rev. Dr. Baugher.  
1 bushel apples from George Weaver, Jr.  
1 lbs. honey from Jacob Weikert.  
1 pair fowls, 2 lbs. butter and 2 doz. eggs from Jno. S. Crawford.  
4 doz. eggs from John Gilbert.  
1 pair chickens and a ham from Margaret Irvine.  
1 bushel apples from Mary Ann Butt.  
1 pair fowls from David McMillan.  
3 fowls and 1 doz. eggs from Flemming Gilliland.  
2 bushels apples, butter, chickens, hickory-nuts and walnuts, from Thomas J. Cooper.  
Apples, butter, chestnuts and walnuts from J. C. Cover.  
1 pair fowls from Samuel Gallagher.  
1 pair fowls from Elizabeth J. Walker.  
1 pair fowls from Anna M. Maring.  
Cream from Peter Schively.  
1 can peaches and 1 can tomatoes from Dr. Huber.  
1 turkey, 5 lbs. butter and 4 doz. eggs from Christian Benner.  
1 can peaches from George Wampler.  
1 pair fowls from John Weikert.  
1 pair fowls from Daniel Benner.  
1 fowl and 1 doz. eggs from John Culp.  
1 pair fowls from J. Cunningham.  
2 lbs. butter from Hannah Beitel.  
1 muschum pumpkin from Samuel Weaver.  
Lot of very fine sweet potato pumpkins from Jacob Aughinbaugh.  
1 pair banghais from Solomon Powers.  
1 large sweet pumpkin from Henry Hughes.  
Root of beef from William Smith.  
3 doz. eggs, butter and crock of lard from John Weikert.  
1 peck Maryland bisquit from John Winebrenner.  
1 can peaches and 1 can tomatoes from W. W. Paxton.

Where the Specie Goes.

An official statement of the Commerce of the United States for the quarter ending September 30th, has just been published. The results are as follows:

IMPORTS.  
Specie.....\$623,671  
Free other than specie.....3,063,198  
Dutiable.....\$1,762,331  
Total.....\$5,449,200

EXPORTS.  
Foreign merchandise.....\$1,368,557  
Domestic specie.....13,771,666  
Domestic merchandise.....11,458,576  
Total Domestic.....\$25,598,799

It will thus be seen that the imports for the quarter amounted to \$72,021,950, and the exports to \$50,590,299, leaving still a balance of near twelve millions to be met, independent of the amount of over thirteen millions of specie, sent out of the country in three months. With these facts before us, we need not wonder that money is scarce, and that this country increases rapidly in everything but gold cash.

The whole question of slavery is to be left before the Supreme Court at Washington this winter, in this way:—An editor of the name of Booth, in the State of Wisconsin, was brought before a United States Commissioner on the charge of rescuing a fugitive slave from the United States Marshal, and discharged on habeas corpus by the State Court. He was afterwards indicted and tried, and convicted in the United States District Court, and then again discharged, on habeas corpus, by the Supreme Court. Thus the whole question of the legal foundation of slavery, the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the right of a State Court to interpose in such case by habeas corpus or otherwise, will come up in two separate cases, to be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Breadstuffs from Toronto, C. H.—The exports of wheat from Toronto during the past season, amount to 621,000 bushels, of which 534,000 went to the United States. The exports of flour for the same period comprise 147,000 barrels, of which 115,000 went to United States ports. The result of reciprocity.

A Costly Animal.—A vessel called Robert Peel, which has just arrived in the Loire, France, from Sumatra, has brought a magnificent royal tiger for one of the public menageries. Forty armed men were, it is stated, sent to capture him, but he killed ten and injured thirteen of them before he could be secured.

Democratic Union in New York.

On the first of January the Albany Argus and Albany Atlas are to be consolidated, the Atlas having been sold to the Argus for \$15,000. The conduct of the joint concern will be managed by the working editors of both papers. It is understood that this is the preliminary symptom of a fusion of the two branches of the Democratic party in New York State. The anti-slavery wing of the Softs having gone over to the Republican party, the Atlas, of course, is without a party, and dies a natural death. The Argus was the organ of the Hards, but a year ago it abandoned that faith, and in the last election contest supported the Soft ticket. The leaders of the Democrats are working earnestly to effect a complete fusion of the Hards and Softs, and as the Presidential election is in view, they will no doubt succeed. This will reduce the political parties in New York State to three—American, Republican, and Democratic.

A Great Man's Books.

A recent visitor to the library of Daniel Webster, which remains at his old home at Marshfield just as he left it, after giving a full description of it, says not an unimportant work could be found among all his works. He never read such books. To the very close of his life he retained that reverence for the Bible and the religion it inculcates, which his excellent parents taught him in infancy. The mute counsellors with whom he communed in retirement, still show how he thought, how he studied, and what opinions he cherished. A better selection of books to make one wise and good could scarcely be made.

The Fate of Sir John Franklin's Party.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A despatch received from St. Pauls, Minnesota, says, a party arrived here yesterday from Red River on their way to Canada, bringing intelligence of the fate of Sir John Franklin's long lost party. They all perished on the coast opposite Montreal Island, where their bones now lie, having died of hunger. A party of Esquimaux reached them just as the last man perished. The party bring home several relics of Franklin's expedition.

Murder in Rhode Island.

—Mr. Arnold Lewis, formerly Brigadier General of the militia in Rhode Island, and the father of nine children, was found murdered in West Greenwich, in that State, a few days ago. Subsequently a young man named Sybil Cory, aged 19 years, was arrested, and it is said has confessed that he committed the deed to obtain some \$50 he had heard that Mr. L. had about his person. Cory's mother has also been arrested.

The Cost.—According to a Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, the cost of the Eastern war greatly exceeds one million of dollars per day. This is indeed enormous. Such an outlay, long continued, must produce disastrous results to the nations immediately engaged. It is said that of 80,000 horses sent to the Black Sea by France, only 10,000 remain. The other 70,000 either perished in battle, or through exposure, fatigue and neglect. The average cost was about \$100 each, and about as much more to convey them to the Crimea.

Western Hog Trade.—Up to Saturday 209,881 hogs had been killed at Cincinnati, 197,030 at Louisville, and at Indianapolis, Ind., 48,000. At Vincennes 8,000 head had been killed up to the 19th. At Clarksville and New Providence, Tenn., 5,000 head had been killed and from 6,000 to 8,000 more to come in. They are quoted at 5 75c at Louisville, and at 5 25c at 50 at Indianapolis.

SECESSION IN FLORIDA.—A resolution has passed both branches of the General Assembly of Florida, to vote upon the proposition seceding from that State and uniting themselves with the State of Alabama. It has not yet, however, received the sanction of the Governor.

There are now laid up in winter quarters at Chicago two hundred and eighty steamers and sail craft, representing carrying room for sixty thousand tons. These ships and steamers all leave with full loads for Eastern ports in the spring.

A FAIR "TAKE OFF."—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Times says that a few days since three young men arrayed themselves in crimson horse blankets and paraded the fashionable promenades in that city, causing the lady-like young gents with the shawls to blush not a little.

A Slight Difference.—The State of Massachusetts is about to build an insane hospital at Northampton, and advertises for proposals. The highest was \$325,000—the lowest \$150,000. Somebody meant to make or lose considerable money, if both are right.

A Good Business.—A professional bag woman, who has lived in Pittsburg, Pa., for two years past, has accumulated property for which she has refused \$10,000.

Something of a Present.—The New York Mirror was shown on Monday an Opal bracelet, set in a circle of diamonds, to be given to a lady as a Christmas present, which cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

Reversing the Season.—A correspondent informs us that it was warmer in this city on Sunday week than it was on the 13th of June last. At noon on the latter day the thermometer indicated 55°; while on the 28th inst., the mercury at the same hour was 58 degrees—two degrees higher.—N. Y. Tribune.

On the 18th inst., at Chicago, the thermometer was 12 degrees below zero!

Care of Babies.

The Editor of the New York Sunday Times mentions as a curious fact, that during the past week, on looking over his exchange papers, he counted no less than eleven infants, within the circle of three hundred miles, that have perished in the flames. He asks:

Are mothers becoming careless? Are children losing their domestic value?—Or is it that the current means of household illumination among the poor are growing more dangerous? The latter, we suspect, is the chief cause of most of these unusual calamities. Burning fluid, camphene, and kerosine oil, are the common substitutes for gas in the dwellings of the laboring classes, and every one of these substitutes, unless handled with extraordinary care, are dangerous to life. The slightest carelessness and they explode; and what is worse, rarely does a victim to their explosion recover from the consequences.

The two largest cargoes of breadstuffs that probably ever left the United States were cleared from New York on the 21st.

One was the ship Orient, for Falmouth and a market, with 1,031 barrels of flour and 68,500 bushels of wheat, weighing 4,318,076 lbs. net, equal to 1,928 tons. The other was the ship City of Mobile, for Liverpool, with 1,031 bbls. of flour and 68,000 bushels of wheat, weighing, net, 4,609,900 lbs., equal to 2,191 tons. The total value of these cargoes at \$9 per bbl. for flour and \$2 per bushel for wheat is \$315,330; total weight, 9,227,976 pounds. The freight money of both ships is but little short of \$32,000.

The Whig General Committee of N. York city, held a meeting at their headquarters, Constitution Hall, on the evening of the 20th, for the purpose of taking steps towards re-organizing the party for the ensuing year. After some debate it was determined to call Whig meetings in each ward in order to forming ward committees, which committees are each to select five of their number to represent the twenty-two wards of the city as the General Committee for the year 1866. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Committee, the nomination of Millard Fillmore as the Whig candidate for President of the U. States will be acceptable and grateful to the Whigs of the State of New York, and that we respectfully recommend him as that candidate to the Whigs of the United States, as a true statesman trained in the school of Henry Clay.

The meeting displayed much enthusiasm, and adjourned to meet again on the 29th instant.

Property of the French Emperor Frozen.

It is stated that 150 canal boats, loaded with flour and grain, consigned to Louis Napoleon, are frozen in between Schenectady and Little Falls, N. Y. The amount of grain cannot be worth less than \$1,000,000, and ten freight cars a day are employed to carry it to tide water. They were engaged with difficulty, as the amount of freight business on the Central Road is enormous.

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Monday night the house of Nicholas Becker, near Elmhurst, Pa., was burned down, and Mr. Becker, his wife and two daughters perished in the flames.

The Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal pays a deserved tribute to the forty physicians who lost their lives at Portsmouth and Norfolk in relieving the victims of yellow fever. If any men ought to have an imperishable monument erected to their memory, those public forty are the men.

Death from a Trifling Cause.—Mr. Eleazar Brown, aged 82, died at Uxbridge, Mass., last Saturday, from mortification.

A small blackberrythorn had stuck in one of his fingers, inflicting, apparently, a very slight wound; mortification, however, set in, and although the finger was amputated, the disease continued to spread, and terminated in his death.

Where the Flour Goes.—The ship Modem Times is now loading in Boston, Mass., for Australia, and among other articles she takes out 11,000 barrels of flour, which is said to be the largest shipment ever made from that port, in one vessel.

Farming in Virginia.—A farmer in the Northern Neck of Va., from an estate which only several years since cost \$13,000, has during the present year thrown into market its products, yielding him the very handsome net sum of \$10,500.

**The Pennsylvania Telegraph,**  
ENLARGED FORM AND REDUCED TERMS.

*The Cook System Adopted.*

And after the first of January, 1856, the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH, published at Harrisburg, Pa., will be owned and conducted by the undersigned, who will give their energies to make it worthy of its cause and its friends.

It will be composed of the new year printed on only new type, and the Weekly greatly enlarged in form, while the price will be lower than that of any other paper of its class ever published at the Capital of the State, and its articles will be required strictly in accordance with the following terms:

No paper will be sent until it is paid for, and will be discontinued as the subscription expires, unless they are renewed.

The TELEGRAPH will be issued SEMI-WEEKLY, on a sheet of twenty-four columns, containing the session of the Legislature, and the weekly on a sheet of forty columns, containing the full details of the year. It will contain a comprehensive summary of the Legislative proceedings; all important general news as they are passed; and aim to give the public intelligent intelligence of the times in the fullest and most reliable manner. In the proprietors' hope, to make it a comprehensive Family and Political Journal, and they identify it with the people of Pennsylvania, and its enterprise.

The TELEGRAPH will advocate a liberal policy, and aim to unite all those who are gratified by the same common purpose, and looking to the same beneficent end, undistracted by the conflict of distinctive organizations. It will sustain the highest rights of American Nationality; and, while paying sacred obedience to the compromise of the Constitution, will determinedly resist the extension of Human Slavery. It will be cordial, earnest, but independent support of the administration of Gov. FOLLECK.

TERMS—STRICTLY EN ADVANCE.

The TELEGRAPH will be furnished semi-weekly during the sessions of the Legislature, and, on a double sheet, the reminder of the year, at the following low rates—the monthly subscription to accompany the order:

One copy	\$2 00
Three copies (\$1 80 per copy)	5 00
Five copies (\$1 70 per copy)	17 00
Ten copies (\$1 50 per copy)	30 00
Twenty copies (\$1 50 per copy) on any order over twenty.	

Orders should be made up at once, and the subscriptions before the first of January, so they can commence with the session of Legislature.

Subscriptions will be forwarded from office. All orders must be addressed to

MCCLURE & SELLERS,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Business men will find the TELEGRAPH the best Advertising Medium in Pennsylvania of the cities.

**Saturday Evening Post.**  
ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.  
Weekly edition between \$6.00 and 90.  
In issuing their Prospectus Jan 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, the public are already laboring with the character of a paper that has been so long abused for the storms and sun-dry THIRTY-YEAR STORMS. There is always been, as it seems to us to be, a weekly paper for the family circle, and shall not only survive but also instruct improve those who may read it. To be

On this subject, the best articles are accounts of commerce from foreign and domestic markets, and original articles of an instructive character procured when possible.

The Foreign and Home Land—the most interesting portion of *Weekly World*—the *World's* *Journal of Life, Adventure, and Character*—the *Original and Original Articles upon Agriculture*—the *Account of the Produce and Stock Market*—and a Bank Note List are included in the solid information to be constantly furnished to the Post.

The mind requires a higher range—it craves which delight in the luminous faculty, the imaginative and the poetical, faculties also must have their appropriate, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrowed, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these human longings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the *Post* to Fiction, and to Humor.

Among the contributors in the first two of our Departments, are several of the most writers in the land. We also draw from the *Post* and Poetry upon the best talent in this country. The *Post* is a British, and is much more than a new Story book.

author of "The Deserted Wife," "Sun," &c., &c., in our first paper of January.

GRAVINGS, illustrative of important actions, of Agricultural and other inventions, with others of a humorous and refined character, are also freely given.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

is one of the few large papers filled with sense and thought, instead of lumbering with its management is marked by liberality, integrity, ability and tact. It employs a literary talent and secures no pains or cost.

As a family paper, one of literary and moral intelligence, we cordially recommend it.—*Cayuga Chief, Auburn, N. Y.*

It is well to refer you to that Beacon paper will be as good as their word. So judge for yourselves. Years of observation, and experience do not make more than they prove and their paper is edited with very great ability. It is singularly free from sentimentalism and bluster, but is of a tone on all subjects, always moderate and just, but always nobly advocating the right.

We find it one of the most generally favorite papers in our exchange.—*Saturday P. Pittsburg, Ia.*

is the best literary and family paper in the West.—*Black Banner, Rock Island, Ill.*

have heretofore spoken in high terms of the merits of the Post, as one of the best papers in our exchange list and we repeat it as the best literary paper to be found any where.

Its editorials are written with ability, and with a liberal, independent and comprehensive view of men and things.—*Star & Ad-*

deserv'dly one of the most popular publi-  
cations in the United States, combining  
news, in a literary point of view, all the  
of the best magazines, with a vast  
of general intelligence.—*Republican*,  
*Nashville*.

Cash in advance—Single copy,	\$2.00 a year;
" " " "	3.00 "
And one to get over up of Clarks,	10.00 "
" " " "	15.00 "
" " " "	20.00 "

Dress, always post-paid.

DEACON & PETERSON,  
No. 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia.  
Sample numbers sent gratis to any  
person when requested.

10.

**Queenware and Cedar Ware.**

I received at the Cheap Store of  
JOHN HIGGE

26. if

**Basket and Long Shawls,**  
largest and cheapest in town.—Also,  
" " " " " " " " " " " "  
" " " " " " " " " " " "  
to be had at the store of

26. GEO. ARNOLD.

I received an assortment of GROC-  
ERIES which will be sold low for Cash or  
by Produce, at GRAMMER'S

1869. If you want kindness and cheap  
prices write me as

**FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,**  
The Sign of the Red Front